News

THE OUIVERING EARTH.

AN INTERESTING CHAPTER ON EARTH-

A Scientific Paper from Major Harry Ham mond-Some Facts that Will Instruct the Newspaper Reader - Earthquakes of Frequent

Hon. P. Walsh, Augusta, Ga .: - Dear Sir: I feel such compunction at seeing the space of your valuable journal occupied with my random talk of the other day, that I beg, as commutation, to enclose some paragraphs on earthquakes to

I have selected and very greatly condensed them from such mention as I find in my scientific periodicals of the last few years. I have not tried to arrange them in any order, and you can select and omit any as you may think proper. Ordinarily, I suppose, no one these scientific observations may be of interest. The importance of earthquakes consist not in the property they destroy or the persons they kill, but in the im-pressions they produce on the mental and moral character of large bodies of people. [Comparing small things with great, the fractures and dislocations they produce among the loose elements of human souis exceeds the alterations they work in the face of physical nature. have no doubt the demoralization consequent on them has determined the fate of nations and the course of civilization. A scientific consideration of them might allay or dispel such evil influence, and I hope these notes will be of service to you. Very truly, HARRY HAMMOND.

NOTES ON EARTHQUAKES.

Professor Fruchs records 123 earthquake shocks for the year 1884, of which 57 occured in winter, 24 in spring, 21 in summer and 21 in autumn. There was little volcanic activity throughout the

year. Twentieth January, 1886. The Russian bark Preciose, latitude, 17 04' N. longitude 69 degrees 07' W., wind fresh N. E., water smooth, speed 10 knots, enuntered a heavy shock, throwing the vessel to one side and causing it to ship a heavy sea. It lasted only a few seconds, and the wind skifted directly to over a land area like that of Australia, the S. E., and died away, leaving it calm for the next three days.
Of 72 shocks in China, 48 occurred in

the first and second quarters of the moon, 24 in the third and fourth. The 6th day of the moon shows the largest number, 12; none occurred on the 2d, at the ebb. oth, 13th, 14th. It has been though that storms on the Atlantic slope were most frequent on the young moon. In Switzerland there were 116 shocks

in 1880 and 1881; 49 in 1882; 19 in 1883. The schooner Rosano reports June 23, 1885, in lat. 29 degrees 14" N., long. 133 degrees 35' W., two heavy shock of submarine earthquakes about one minute apart, causing the vessel to tremble violently. The sky was overcast and the

Fourteenth July, 1885, severe earthquake experienced in Bengal, lasting nearly a minute and killing seventy per-

The centre of the Andalusian earthquake of December 25, 1884, was determined as lying between Granada and Malaga, and earth tremors extended as far as Rome and Brussels. Seventeen thousand buildings were injured, of which 4,000 were totally destroyed, 745 persons were killed and 1,485 wounded. The cause of this earthquake is thought to have been the percolation of water into the deep lying rocky strata in the valley of Zafarraya, where the heat converted it into vapor of high tension and generated the tremendous forces which exploded along lines radiating from Zafarraya as focus. These radiations are very nearly in the same directions as the surface streams of the region, whose courses are believed to accord with subterrarean crevices, through which the water reaches the interior heat.

It has been suggested that the Coast Survey should sink deep vertical shafts at intervals to determine by observations made on them from time to time whether there was any movement or shifting of the superficial or deeper strata, resulting in changes of latitude and longi-

In an earthquake observed in Tokio, Japan, 15th October, 1884, the most violent motions were over in ten seconds, but the oscillations continued with much force for some minutes afterwards. The greatest velocity was 6.8 centimetres per second and the greatest acceleration 21. If the amplitude had occurred in conjunction with the more usual period of three-fourths of a second, the destruction would have been immense. It was felt over an area of twenty thousand

Of 387 earthquakes observed by Prof. Milne in Japan, between October, 1881, and October, 1883, 195 occurred from January to March; 70 from April to June; 39 from July to September; 83 from October to December. They were most violent along the line of the river Tonegawa, in a flat alluvial plain, only a small number being felt in the mountains or in the vicinity of recent or active volcanoes. They were most frequent on the side which slopes down steeply under a deep ocean, and not on the opposite side where the slope is more gradual and the ocean shallow. The same relationship holds in South America. Earthquakes are also most frequent in Japan, where there is evidence of recent and rapid elevation of the land, and where numerous rivers are pouring out heavy quantities of sediment on the ocean bottom, perhaps it is this increased weight. depressing the strata seaward, which tilts them up on the land side and causes

the earth shakes. The last earthquake on the island of Ischia was reckoned as coming from a depth of 3,000 to 5,200 feet at most. In Switzerland, in 1880, there were 62 tremors or shocks in 21 earthquakes: and in 1881 the number was 163 shocks for 37 earthquakes. In the Ross-Ferrol scale they are arranged in ten grades, according to degree of violence-from very faint, only observable by an instrument—the Seismometer—to those overturning rocks, forming fissures and

There are two methods of determining the depth at which earthquakes originate. 1st. By estimates based on precise, delicate observations, determining a series of points in which the oscillations are felt at the same moment. Such observations are very difficult to obtain. 2d. Mallet's plan by examination of the crack in the land after an earthquake and determining their points of convergence, which is also the points of

Captain Delennay, of the French Marine Artillery, maintains that the at intervals throughout the world's his-asks an exchange. That is difficult to Krakatoa out-burst resulted from the conjunction of Jupiter and the August continues have been permanent, and the swarm of meteors. He mediated related from the conjunction of Jupiter and the August continues have been permanent, and the the worm would like to have before we swarm of meteors. He predicted violent form of continents is due to the adapta answer.

influence of Saturn. (Bosh.)
"Science," vol. V., No. 106, contains the map of an earthquake occurring 2d January, 1885, and felt in Virginia and

Earthquakes seem to show a preference for the night hours. Maximum 2

to 4 a. m.; minimum 12 to 2 p. m. Between 1873 and 1883, there are reand Canada, not including Alaska, 364 earthquakes. Of these 150 occurred on the Pacific slope, 66 in the great valley of the Mississippi, 147 on the Atlantic slope, making an average of one in twelve days for the whole region, and about one a month for the Atlantic slope. Doubtless many lighter tremors fer each of these might have been noted by any one possessed of a seismoscope, an instrument devised for that purpose. Prof. Ewing, of Tokio, Japan, says of earthquakes there: 1st. "The motion of the ground begins very gradually. 2d. An earthquake consists of many successive movements, and there is almost always no single large one which stands out prominently from the rest. 3d. The disturbance ends even more gradually

than it begins. 4th. The range, the world read them, but just now perhaps period and the direction of movement are exceedingly and irregularly variable during any one earthquake. 5th. The duration of the disturbance of the ground is rarely less than one minute, and is often several minutes. 6th. Even in somewhat destructive earthquakes the greatest displacement of a point on the surface of the soil is only some hundredths of an inch. 7th. The vertical motion is generally much less than the horizontal. Sth. An earthquake exerting a horizontal force against a mass equal to one thirty-third of its weight, if regularly repeated, is sufficient to crack brick walls and sometimes throw down

The minds of the inhabitants of earthquake regions lose their calm equipoise; they become nervous, and the first shock sends them to the street or Cathedral for safety, so that the earthquake records itself in man's spiritual nature.

The Messrs. Darwin having undertaken some lunar observations at Cambridge with very sensitive instruments could not proceed with them on account of the "continual movements of the earth." It was never really still. It quivered and throbbed and bent under the pendulum night and day. A situation at the bottom of a deep mine was then tried, but with no better success. It was probably never before imagined that when the barometer rises an inch the increased load of air sinks the entire continent two or three inches. Over a like sea area the water surface may be depressed a foot or more. The tide exercises similar power, depressing the

cently effected, as is the Alps, Italy and

On the 3d of April, 1881, in the island of Scio, in the Egean sea, about noon, and in less than one hour, more than thirty villages wrecked by an earthquake, killing 9,000 people; there had been pre-797, came silently but destroyed 30, 000 people with great suddenness,

throwing some of them up a cliff one hundred feet high. The wave caused by the Krakatoa eruption traveled 11,890 miles in twenty hours and fifty minutes. In 1868 the wave that destroyed Arequipa and Arica, and ingulfed 30,000 people, crossed the Pacific ocean from Honolulu in twelve hours, at the rate of four hundred and

The Smithsonian Reports, 1884, contains a complete account of all known concerning earthquakes, by Professor Rockwood.

M. M. D. Montessus writes in the Revue Scientifique, from Central America: "During my residence of four years in San Salvador I have been able to write the detailed history of 2,332 earthquakes, 137 volcanic eruptions, 27 ruins of important towns, and the formation

of 3 new volcanoes." Professor Milne, of Tokio, Japan, recommends as an earthquake proof house, a one-storied, strongly-framed timber house, with a light, flattish roof of shingles or sheet iron, the whole resting on a quantity of small cast-iron kalls, carried on flat plates, bedded in the foundations. The chimneys might

be made of sheet-iron, carried through holes free of the roof. Earthquakes are vibrations or oscillations of the ground backwards and forwards, due to the passage of waves similar to those produced in a body of water by throwing a rock or stick into it. These waves spread out from the points or line of origin, in concentric circles of irregular shape due to the character of the successive impulses at the focus; to the nature of the strata through which they are transmitted; and to the interference of vibrations moving vertically and horizontally and returning. The particles of matter move forwards and back but a short distance, usually only a

ew hundredths of an inch, though Mallet believes the displacement may sometimes be as much as a foot. The wave itself is propagated over extensive areas as from Spain to America in the Lisbon It is the motion of the wave particles and not the transit of the wave from place to place that does the damage. It was estimated that where the

traveled at the rate of a thousand feet a second, or six hundred and eighty-two miles an hour, the movement of the particles of matter was only twelve feet per second, or eight miles an hour. Scientists attribute the origin of earthquakes to three causes.

1st. To the action of the sun and moon on the molten mass in the interior of the earth, causing tides in it which produce the shocks. This theory is now bandoned, or this cause is thought to oe no longer active.

2d. To volcanic action. The presure of gas and steam producing explosions and eruptions and consequent convulions of the surrounding earth. This is a real and efficient cause in volcanic reabove referred to.

3d. To the action of what are known which determine the direction and dimensions of mountain chains and coast ines. While elevations and depressions of mountains and coasts have recurred

earthquakes in 1886 from the malevolent | tion of the cooled and hardened surface to the still cooling and contracting interior, along the original wrinkles or lines of elevation and depression. All rocky strata being deposited from water, were at first horizontal; but as the interior of the earth cooled and contracted

Fairfield

they followed it, becoming folded and inclined like the wrinkles on the skin of a drying lemon. Imagine such an incorded as occurring in the United States | clined stratum several thousand feet in thickness, one end resting on the Blue Ridge Mountains at Cæsar's Head or King's Mountains, from which, as may now be seen there, it broke off and slipped down untold ages ago; other end shelving out into the sea over the Gulf Stream, where there has been another fracture, slip or fault, the stratum suddenly sinking several thousand feet

into the depths of the sea. Now the seaward end of this inclined stratum might be undermined by ocean currents, causing it to settle down anew and thus produce shocks of earthquake. Or the rains and the rivers continually washing away mountain, hill and plain, and transporting from them enormous weight of sediment, would deposit it on the seaward end of this inclined stratum, overload and crush it down, and thus produce earth shocks. Or a downward movement or settling of the seaward end from either of these or some other cause might tilt the stratum on the land through a portion or its whole extent and produce earth disturbances.

Horse Thief Steals the Sheriff's Nag and

James J. Russell, the most desperate and successful horse thief in New Jersey, who was captured in Philadelphia about six weeks ago and brought to Salem. N. J., on a charge of stealing a valuable team of race horses from Harold Smith, of Elmer, a little village about a mile north of here, escaped from the county jail on the night of September 1. A confederate, supposed to be William Beden, another noted horse thief, broke into the sheriff's house and stole the sheriff's clothes. These he put on, hitched up the sheriff's horse and wagon and drove around to the jail door. He then aroused the jailer and said he wanted to take Russell to the Cumber-

land county jail at Bridgeton, about fif-

teen miles distant, as he had discovered

that an attempt was to be made to lynch

The night was dark, and when Beden nanded through the bars the sheriff's keys, which he had found in one of the pockets of the trousers he had stolen, the jailer supposed everything was all right, especially as Beden called after him to be sure and double handcuff the

a cold day, though, when you catch Jim Russell, and this is the first of September, a bad time of the year for cold days.

Yours affectionately,
BILL BEDEN.

hours' start. Not very long, maybe, but just long enough to make good their escape. To-day all the farmers for ten miles around are out looking for the

Why Some People Marry.

fugitives with shotguns.

Some people marry for the fun of the thing, and never see where it comes in. This is discouraging.

Some marry for the sake of a good companion, and never discover their mistake. This is lucky. Man is a fickle "critter." Even Adam,

who had his wife made to order, found more or less fault with her. Don't marry a man for his reputation. It is liable to be only a second hand

affair borrowed from his ancestors.

swiniled and often both.

Many women have married men for their fine exterior. But that's all there is to an ancient egg worth mentioning. Marriage resulting from love at first sight is generally wedding bliss on a par with sour milk. One or the other gets

Many a man has married for beauty only to learn that he paid \$20 for what can be purchased for 25 cents at all druggists. This is hard.

But few people marry for pure love, and they in after years suspicion that what were at the time promptings of the tender passions were, in all probability, but the first symptoms of cholera mor-

The man who marries a woman simply because she is a dandy arrangement to have about the house does so from a pure business standpoint, and in the end, if not compelled to support him, she has done better than many women one knows of.

The manner in which "shoddy Yan-kees are pushed in London society and the high favor which they enjoy at Marlborough House have long been themes for the derisive comments of the American press. The leading Washington journal observes that the recent London season "was worked for all it was worth as a social advertisement by certain New Yorkers," and it is added. "it is decidedly amusing to read con-stantly of the doings of persons in Lonstating that some of the most recent stars did not try their luck in London as organic forces—that is, the forces till they had "utterly failed" to gain admittance into Paris society.-London

"How shall a cabbage worm be treated?"

Truth.

THOUGHTS FOR THE MONTH. SOME SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS FROM

cle From an Intelligent Writer.

HIGH AUTHORITY. What Work the Good Farmers Should Do in

(W L. Jones in the September "Cultivator.") We have discussed, in former numers, preparation for all crops. The time has come for planting them. September is the natural and best seeding time for grasses, clover, lucern, oats, rye and barley. We say natural seeding time, because the seeds of the various plants enumerated are matured in the summer when it is hot and dry, and even if the heads are shattered and the seed scattered on the ground, the latter do not find and heavy dews prevail. The earlier in from washing and leaching. Simply the month these conditions are present land and ingreese the facilities for week the better it is, because ample time is before the freezes of winter. In a wild nature's appointment, therefore, and is best suited to the wants of the plants. In northern latitudes, where hardest freezes prevail, snow protects the young plants during winter; in the South longer and stronger autumn growth must

take the place of the snow covering. of southern climates was prejudicial to waste for some time after it ripens it these plants; and one step further in the could wait on the oats. Upon the whole same direction seemed reasonable, to wit, that they needed shade in the South. Hence the practice of seeding grass and clover with small grains to get the benefit of their shade. Doubtless some shade is desirable during periods of intense heat and drought, but can it be procured in the manner spoken of, Schraderi being its technical name. He without incurring other injury greater spoke very highly of it as a winter grazthan the good received when grass is sown with grain? Our observation is spring and producing a large quantity that more is lost than gained. In the of broad, nutritious leaves. Though first place the protecting shade is taken sometimes called "rescue" and resemaway just when most needed; grain is bling grass generally known by that harvested in June and July when the name, it is said to be much larger and greatest heat and severest droughts prevail. Plants accustomed to partial shade are then suddenly exposed to intensest

mand upon the soil for exactly the same It is said by some authorities to be prisoner. A few moments afterward, food the grasses need. Being larger and perennial; by others to be an annual. Russell was led out and delivered to the more vigorous at the start, the former We learn that it was partially killed here food the grasses need. Being larger and supposed sheriff, who handed a piece of over-master the grass at the beginning by the extraordinary cold of the past paper to the jailer with the remark that and get the lion's share of the food. At winter, but usual cold does not hurt it. Atlantic slope 10th August, 1884, was fatal to several persons through nervous excitement.

Countries where the rocky strata have preserved their original horizontal position as in the north of France, part of Belgium and most of Russia, are nearly exempt from extent commotions are experienced in regions of highly inclined strata, especially where such inclination has been regions of the sundation of the wagon and drove rapidly away. Jailer Harrison the farmed to his received, the fiercest rays of the sundation of the wagon and drove rapidly away. Jailer Harrison the fiercest rays of the sundation of the second:

When it is comparatively starved and received to the fiercest rays of the sundation of the second:

This is the proper month in which to sow burr clover and crimson clover. They amay to the first of the following June. They are valuable plants, especially in localities where ordinary red clover will not the spring. But where land is so abundant, amply enough for every crop a ly where such inclination has been re
The early bird catches the worm. It's farmer could wish to cultivate, as a rule. Atlantic slope 10th August, 1884, was it was a receipt for Russell. Beden then harvest, therefore, the grass is suddenly It would probably thrive below the thir-Harrison jumped into his clothes in a and puts them on vantage ground when manner that would make a New York the struggle with heat and drought bemoving and curing. Farmers seem to

clothes. Next he went to his stable to allow for defective seed-for adulterated get his horse. That was gone. He then appointed the jailer a committee of one to go and borrow a horse. By the time to go and borrow a horse. By the time all this was done the thieves had two larger than the total the plants. After one has taken all the total the plants. After one has taken all the total the plants. After one has taken all the total the plants and the plants are the plants and the plants are the plants and the plants are the plants. After one has taken all the total the plants are the plants and the plants are the plants are the plants are the plants and the plants are the plants ar -it is folly to fail from insufficient seed-

Very light covering of the seed is of the first importance; deep covering will certainly bring failure. But when lightly covered, seeds will not germinate well if the weather is dry, unless they are firmly pressed into the soil. Hence the importance of the roller. It is almost indispensible in grass culture; it smooths and levels the ground for the mower, presses small rocks below the surface, hastens the germination of seeds, and imparts vigor to the young plants. Heavy, impacting rains may do some of the work of the roller, but in their ab Crabgras easily dried off for the little plant to esfirst its roots start at or very near the

fall-sowing. We confess that recent experience has been very discouraging.

But in view of the great value of the crop, when it does succeed we are loth to abandon it. We have faith in the possibility of developing by proper selection and cultivation a winter cat capable of resisting extreme cold. What is known in Middle Georgia as "winter grazing oat" does certainly resist cold better than other varieties. In this known in Middle Georgia as "winter grazing oat" does certainly resist cold locality, the past winter, the mercury feet, you may know that man will make descended to zero and the cold was long continued, and yet a good deal of this oat survived, and by its abundant tillerto depress the market, and prevent other to depress the market, and prevent other ing made from one-fourth to one-third men from making money, but you may of a crop. In most fields of rust-proof oats sown in autumn scattering stools could also be found, and that too in have been employed in growing feed for positions not specially sheltered. Now his team and other stock, and provisions if, without selection and from indiscrimifor his family. It is a further fact that nate sowings of seed, individual plants men who drive poverty-stricken teams spring up with power to withstand in- are seldom, if ever, thrifty men. There tense cold, why, with proper care, could would be little risk in the statement that not a hardy variety be propagated and established from these cold-resisting plants? We have faith that it can be railroad with a half-starved team that is done, and our faith is based on facts like making a decent living by growing fruit. these, related by Darwin in his work on His fruit will be of the same grade as Animals and Plants under domestication: "Wheat quickly assumes new habits of cultivation will be like unto it. If he life. The summer and winter kinds were classed by Linnaeus as istinet species; but M. Monnier has proved that the difference between them is only a farm. The fruit growers who drive such years plants were reared which ripened all their seed. Conversely, nearly all the plants raised from summer wheat, which was sown in autumn, perished from frost; but a few were saved and produced seed, and in three years this summer variety was converted into a winter variety." Our habit has been to sow in-discriminately, as chance or convenience

fall and fall grown oats in the spring.

Is it any wonder that we have no fixed varieties adapted to either season? Some time ago we urged the careful saving of all rust-proof oats that survived the past winter. We hope it has been done and that they will be sown this month, and the same thing repeated for at least three

The present crop covers all of our experience with the winter grazing oat. It was not ready to cut until the 10th of July, though sown on the 30th of October last. Possibly its having been thinned out by the cold, and the tillering consequent thereci, may have retarded its ripening. But although June was a very wet month and bunches of badly rusted, the oats had no rust what-

Neither barley nor rye were killed by land and increase the facilities for washthe better it is, because ample time is ing. When green, these crops can be furnished the young plants to establish cut and fed to horses and cows; when themselves well and firmly in the soil matured they can be harvested, threshed and ground and make most excellent stock feed. Rye straw commands ready or uncultivated state these plants begin their growth at time indicated; this is purposes, but the stalls and stock yards may well dispose of it all. Our soils cry aloud for humus-let us take every opportunity to supply it. Some one suggested that oats and rye might be sown together—if the oats should be killed the rye would not and the land would still be occupied with a desirable As winter grasses abound more in crop. We see no objection except the northern than in southern latitudes, the unequal ripening of the two crops, but conclusion seemed natural that the heat as rye will remain standing without the suggestion strikes us as a good one, worthy of being tested by trial.

A friend has recently called our attention to the successful culture, in this vicinity, of a grass variously called "Schraders grass," "Australian oats," Rescue grass. etc., Bromus unioloides or ing grass, growing very rapidly in early more luxuriant in its growth and decidedly more valuable. Our seedsmen here inform us that there is considerable heat. But this is not all. In the case of demand for the seed in Louisiana and grasses proper, the grain crops make de- Texas, where it is very highly esteemed.

fireman turn green with envy and ran around to the sheriff's house. In his eagerness to see that worthy he broke open the front door before it was unlocked. The sheriff was in bed sound locked. The sheriff was in the struggle with neat and drought to be pretty generally of the opinion that pear-vines should not be cut until young one, two, three." The simultaneous repear-vines should not be cut until young pear-vines should not be cut until young one, two, three." The simultaneous repear-vines should not be cut until young pear-vines should not be cut until young one, two, three." The simultaneous repear-vines should not be cut until young p asleep. He was awakened and heard crop which follows after them, but does stage. If left too late the stems become the story. The first thing he did was to reach for his clothes, which he had left on the chair at the head of his bed. They were gone. Fifteen minutes' time was lost looking for them. Then the sheriff swore and put on his Sunday clothes. Next he went to his stable to temporary shelters, it is unquestionably with a slatted or open floor is an excellent place to cure this or any kind of forage. In the absence of the above appliances the vines may be put in small surgeon's decision, who made it under-cocks—narrow but high—and if the weather is dry several of these may be weather is dry several of these may be matter at present. The Southerner thrown together into a larger cock on matter at present. The Southerner the third or fourth day. Constant regard should be had to avoid exposing high and narrow cocks are recommend- hotel."

> the work of the roller, but in their ab sence the surface soil is too loose, and too at the proper time, which is just as the not know why he should bear such unseeds are forming and before they are tablish itself in it. Remember, that at ripe. The seeds drop off readily when surface. It is not in the situation of a of the plant passes into the seeds is thus plant springing from a seed buried two lost. Cut and cure, therefore, before or three inches below the surface.
>
> The oat crop has been so often winter-killed of late that many are discouraged and disposed to abandon the practice of folleswing. We confer that many are discouraged and disposed to abandon the practice of discouraged and disposed to abandon the discouraged and disposed to abandon the practice of discouraged and disposed to abandon the discour

A Sharp Criticism.

The editor of the Fruit Growers Journal has sense enough to judge a be sure he will make none for himself. He has used land for fruit that ought to from New Orleans to Chicago there is his team; and his farm management and gions, but does not account for earthquakes where there is no evidence of volcanic activity, except in such cases as the recent earthquake in Andalusia, above referred to.

Stantiy of the doings of persons in Longituding stantiy of the doings of the pastor of the colored Methodist church at this place, made a speech on the public form the railroad that there can distance from the railroad that the pastor of the colored Methodist church stance into the pastor of the colored Methodist church stance into the pastor of the colored Methodist church stance into the pastor of the colored Methodist church stance into t away from the team and stock to grow unprofitable fruits for market, nothing but loss can possibly follow. -Towns simply have the right-of-way

and the power to remove earth to or from any part of the road for the purpose of repairs or improvements; but the title to the soil and all that grows might decide, spring grown oats in the thereon remains with the adjoining pro"HIT IN THE KNEE."

Editor James Watson Webb and Colonel Thos F. Marshall, and Their Bitter Quarrel and Fight Forty-four Years Ago. "Political differences are settled easier

nowadays than they were & half century ago," said an old, gray-haired statesman member distinctly," he continued, "when James Watson Webb, one of the great at the United States Hotel on Chestnut street, near Fourth. He was shot in a duel within twenty-five miles of the city F. Marshall, son of Chief Justice Marrye distributed through these oats were shall. That was forty-four years ago this summer. The duel took place early ever. We shall sow it again and watch in the morning, in a lonely field skirting the Delaware State line, below Marcus Hook, Josiah Randall, ex-Speaker the extreme cold of the past winter. To Randall's father, was one of the particisome extent, therefore, these can be pants. All ill-feeling had arisen from made to take the place of fall oats—bar a Congressional debate on the repeal of ley of the richer and rye on the poorer the bankruptcy bill of 1841. About the the later rains set in and cool nights and heavy daws prevail. The earlier in from weeking and heavy daws prevail. The earlier in from weeking and heavy daws prevail. ers in that metropolis. Among those who defended Edwards in court was Colonel Tom Marshail. An editorial paragraph from the pen of Colonel rier and Enquirer during the famous trial, read as follows: "We learn that Hon. J. F. Marshall, after wandering about the country for some thirty days, lecturing on temperance and giving his experience as a devotee of the bottle, has returned to defend the notorious Monroe Edwards. For his forty days absence he will draw from the Treasury \$320 for making a mounte-bank of himself and devoting his time in advocating the claims of a notorious scoundrel. In addressing the jury Marshall adverted to this attack, and spoke in a meaning way of charges made against him and fellow members in receiving, by way of bribery, British coin to the music of \$100,000 apiece. The defeat of his client and other grievances were too much for Southern blood, and the satisfaction then

usually exacted among gentlemen was After some skirmishing a meeting was held in Wilmington, and preliminaries settled. The arrival of the parties becoming noised abroad, by a clear recourse to stratagem they out-manœuvered legal vigilance. Dr. Carr and Dr. Gib son, son of Professor Gibson of this city. waited on the six-foot two Kentuckian while Major Morrell, proprietor of the Courier, and Dr. Tucker, a Virginian then residing here, did the honors for Colonel Webb. Josiah Randall was present as a friend of the editor. He was then, like Colonel Webb, a staunch Whig. By daybreak ten paces were measured off, and a stone placed at the lyzed. He was well and strong up extremities of the line. Major Morrell to Saturday night last, when he went tossed a coin for choice of position. The to see the play at Harris' Museum. silver falling in the grass caused some After one of the emotional scenes, by "Give it to them, doctor. I came here tion in his head and a numb feeling in to have a shot at him, and I do not his right leg and arm, as if they were coat and slowly lifted his hat and tossed

"Another shot!" shouted Marshall, the knee, he thundered out: "Hit in the thereupon shrugged his shoulders and observed: "We have no further business here and may as well return to the

Colonel Webb, on learning of the demand made for a third shot remarked: "I have entertained no unkind feelings toward Mr. Marshall at any time, nor do compromising malice toward me." When Marshall returned to the hotel he cower-ed down somewhat and made inquiry of Mr. Randall as to the extent of Colonel Webb's injuries. His subsequent career statutes of the State of New York he was tried and convicted, but Executive clemency being evoked, interposed in his be-Colonel Webb was appointed Minister to Brazil by President Lincoln, and while in that position he is credited with obtaining a settlement of the claims of the United States against that country, and of being instrumental, through his intimacy with Napoleon III., of having the French troops withdrawn

The Bath Tub of Marat. Relics of the famous men of the past are always a valuable property, so that it is not very surprising that the bath in vhich Jean Paul Marat met his death at the hands of Charlotte Corday on the 13th day of July, 1793, should recently have fetched the sum of £200 at Vannes in Brittany. It seems to have beenstrange to relate—in the possession of a priest, though it would naturally be expected that no ordained member of the Jatuolic Church would keep in his ouse for an hour any object connected with so notorious a monster of cruelty and atheism as Marat. But by some means or other this peculiar heirloom found its way into the hands of the tion in Paris, which is itself intended to celebrate the centenary of that tremendous outbreak; and our Gallic neighbors seem to think that Marat's historic bath ought to be secured at all costs as an exhibit.-London Daily Tele-

Nelson Hoke, colored, was killed by a train at Greer's Tuesday.

A PEANUT VENDER'S TALK

The Philosophy of Eating Peanuts-Ilow to

Properly Prepare Them. "There is a big difference in peanuts, said a corner vender recently. "Some nuts are large and look very fine, but fully they are prepared and how nicely they are roasted they are still lacking in only revives that sad affair, but leads all the essentials of a good nut. They to some new facts. Not long before editors of the olden time, lay wounded are grown on soil that is deficient in his death Dr. Hamilton wrote a dissome important respect.

good poet, must be born with a certain qualification that cannot be acquired by

much, others roast them too little. they are roasted too much the oil is destroyed, and a nut has a good deal of oil in it. If they are not roasted enough, or if they are roasted over a slow fire the oil is not properly brought out and they

process spoils the good flavor of a nut. Virginia. The Eastern Shore nuts are the best. Patrons of the peanut often complain that they find the kernels of the nut soft and flexible instead of being brittle; that is because they have been

"If you want to get a nut at its best you should eat it half an hour after it has been roasted. They are good for one day and then they become stale. Some people like them hot, but they are bad for the teeth, besides, they have not yet acquired their proper taste. People who are inclined to be dyspeptic should not eat many; it would be better if they didn't eat them at all. Properly roasted peanuts are healthy for healthy people. An ordinary peanut eater eats one a

minute, which is too fast.
"Yes, I sell a good many to ladies; they lon't eat them on the street like men do. In fact, a really refined person don't eat them as he walks along the street. Newsboys and bootblacks and roughs do that. If a man has been drinking liquor and don't wish to have the odor of it on his breath he cannot do better than eat peanuts afterward. It is better than eating mint candy or cloves. Those things give him away. When you smell cloves or mint on a man's breath you at once suspect him.'

PARALYZED BY EMOTION.

A Pittsburger's Entire Right Side Made Useless by His Seeing an Exciting Scene.

Thomas L. Lavine, a roller at the Solar Iron Works, is lying at his home, near the head of Fortieth street, with impatiently calling out to his second: Lavine experienced a peculiar sensahis right leg and arm, as if they were "sleeping."

He had been sitting with his legs

crossed and locked in the rungs of the ehair, watching the stage intently, and when the dizziness affected his head he attempted to get up and go out. But when he was in the act of setting his right foot down it dropped helpant, amply enough for every crop a farmer could wish to cultivate, as a rule, it is better to sow the grasses by themselves and not in conjunction with grain crops. This gives them an opportunity of seed in September and cover of seed in September sitting. But to his surprise he found in the years when the pyramids were it aside. "Now, sir, I am ready." The Major distinctly commanded: "Fire— and hung helpless at his side. He be- Oudja, which signifies happiness temand hung helpless at his side. He be-came alarmed and said to his companion: "John, there is something coming over me and I cannot tell what it is help me to get out to the air."

The companion and another man house and to a street car by which he was taken home. When he reached his home he was unable to make the slightest movement with his right limbs and the entire side of his body was devoid of feeling. No amount of rubbing, pinching or pricking with sharp instruments made any impression on that side of the body affected. The physicians who were called have been giving the case constant attention ever since and have succeed in restoring a slightly perceptible feeling in the leg and arm. They say that it is a her husband fighting in the Sondan with the legend: "This is the charm with the legend: "This is the charm the prime of life and suppose it to have been caused either by an unusual tension brought to bear on his brain by may it act likewise in your favor and been caused either by an unusual tension brought to bear on his brain by temporary excitement while following the drama, or by a violent check to the circulation of blood, caused by the guardsman had fallen a victim to duty position in which he had remained and nonor. But the young wife had sitting probably during the whole conceived a superior faith in her scene or act in the play.

Beck, Pendleton and Cold Tea.

It long ago became the unwritten law in the Senate for the chairman of the caucus to supply liquid refreshments for party conferences. Senator Pendleton, when he was chosen chairman of the when he was chosen charman of the caucus, yielded ready obedience. Senator Beck used to laughingly remark that "it was no use for anybody to try to beat George Pendleton." An old employee, who did the sweeping and cleaning up and who medoubt are information. ing up, and who, no doubt, came in for a good share of the "refreshments" under the liberal Pendleton dispensation, thus described the difference between then and now: "Senator Pendlum he didn't and now: "Senator Pendlum he didn't tote no keys. He des lef' that ar aide-boar' open all de time. But dat ain't While at the former fort the daughter, Senator Beck-Pendleton's successor as then a bright, intelligent child, had an chairman of the caucus. He too close attack of meningitis, which left her voicedat man is. Dey don't no dram go out less. The best medical skill was obtained er dar lessen he knows it. He keep dat and the father took his afflicted child travel-key right by him. Senator Pendlum he pay for all dem fine lickers what he git; was dumb, but had all the other senses. Lord knows how much money he pay During the excitement of the first earth-out for dat room. But Senator Beck quake shock last Tuesday night she in her don't buy no licker; no, 'deed he don't. fright attempted to call her brother. He When he git out he jis sot down and rite was frightened himself when he heard her to dem Kintucky 'stillery men, 'Why in whisper his name. Since then she has -don't you sen' me moer dat ar whisky?' Dat's de way he do."—St. Louis

What George W. Childs is Said to Spend.

Take our good friend George Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, for instance. He not only lives in gorgeous style in Philadelphia and has a magnificent estate at Woottan, but maintains a charming residence at Long Branch, and now contemplates, I see, the erection of a monumentally superb mansion in Newport. There are very few noble ter to spend in the course of the summer \$250,000, and yet he keeps no yacht .-Howard in Boston Globe.

Astronomers tell us in their own simple, ought to set at rest the foolish idea that the and sets later.

GARFIELD PROBED TO DEATH.

That is the Boiled Down Opinion of the Best Medical Men.

The death of Dr. Hamilton, who

with Dr. Agnew, was consulting sur-geon in the treatment of the wound inflicted by the assassin Guiteau upon the body of President Garfield, not tinguished surgeon giving his opinion "A good roaster, like a good cook or on the treatment of this case, which cood poet, must be born with a certain confirmed the views other eminent authorities have entertained, but which have been withheld from the public. Dr. Bliss, who had charge of the case, has long been an invalid and his friends say he cannot survive long. A recent analysis of the case and its treatment by Dr. Esnach, of Germany, the acknowledged greatest surgeon of Europe and an author on surgical subjects, charges the case with having been badly managed; that had the wounded man been a common soldier, snbjected to the ordinary course of hospital treatment, he would have had largely more than an even chance of recovery. His idea is that the President's death was caused not by the wound, but by too much probing and other interferences with the processes of nature. This view of the case is generally sustained by physicians who

were familiar with the treatment at

It is not yet been explained why Drs. Hamilton and Agnew permitted such now alleged inefficient treatment to go on without interceding. It is known that the President's suffering was greatly increased by the tinkering treatment he received at the hands of Bliss with his probe and Professor Bell with his electric balance, which latter the post mortem showed was the biggest piece of humbuggery of the series. The fact that the ball was encysted indicated that no further trouble was to be feared from that source, and the course of the ball havexperts it would have healed but for the persistent probing. A surgeon who had his information directly from witnesses to the post mortem says that the entire absence of knowledge of the principal facts in the case was then demonstrated. After cutting down with the course of the wound to its end and not finding the ball there was panic among the operators. The bowels were then taken out and placed in a basin on a stand. Examination there failed to show any traces of the ball. Then there was another panic. This is supposed to have shown how thoroughly the process of healing had gone on, and with less officious care would have resulted in recovery. After long search the ball was found near the spine, nicely healed in its surrounding sack. It is charged that the excessive probing was too severe a strain upon the vital forces of the patient. Parties who are familiar vith the case say that "Garfield was probed to death.

THE LATEST JEWELRY CRAZE. Talisman From Ancient Egypt and Its

pered with good luck. It is in the form of a thin, flat, oblong of metal intaglio, and bearing the eye of the Sun-god Horus, from which a teardrop falls, intended to represent the carried the helpless sufferer from the mysterious origin of the river Nile. The Pharoes regarded it as a talisman, well as of promoting prosperity, and it is found sculptured on the rocks, cut on pillars and engraved on mummy cases. In London this new charm is becoming quite the rage, ordinary furor being stimulated by the curious history said to have attended its introduction into England and modern civilization.

insure brilliant days for your future." A report came soon after that the Oudia and refused to belive, despite published official news of his death. An extraordinary escape and unexpected return of the officer has been accredited to the protecting influence of the Egyptian talisman, and in fashionable circles the Oudja is speedily becoming all the wear.

CURED BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

A Young Lady's Speech Frightened Back to

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 9.—A Strange incident of last week's earthquake shock is the recovery of the power of speech by Miss Mamie Martus, daughter of a retired officer of the regular army. At the close gradually regained her voice, and now talks with perfect fluency. She says she was almost delirous with joy when she found that she could speak. Her voice was low and her throat sore for three days, and she had trouble in finding words to express her thoughts. It was much like learning a new tongue, except that she knew the words, but had forgotten how to ronounce them. City physicians are ceply interested in the case. Their explanation is that the recovery was due to intense mental excitement.

Wild Talk of a Negro Preacher.

the pastor of the colored Methodist church at this place, made a speech on the public effect that the earthquake last week was a warning that the world would be destroyed in a few days. He declared that God had commanded him to warn the people. Harper has been conducting a revival meeting here for several weeks and he is evidently Astronomers tell us in their own simple, intelligible way, that the gradual lengthening of the day is due to the "obliquity of the ecliptic to the terrestrial horizon." This danger that he may lose his mind altogether days are longer because the sun rises earlier if he continues long in his present state of excitement.-Greenwood Trioune.